

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis (TB) paru masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat global dengan angka kesakitan dan kematian yang tinggi. Infeksi *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* memicu respon imun yang dapat memengaruhi distribusi leukosit, sehingga pemeriksaan hitung jenis leukosit bermanfaat dalam menggambarkan status imun pasien. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui gambaran hasil pemeriksaan hitung jenis leukosit pada penderita TB paru di RSUD Pasar Rebo periode 2023–2025 berdasarkan jenis kelamin dan usia.

Metode penelitian menggunakan analisis data sekunder secara kuantitatif, dengan pengelompokan hasil pemeriksaan leukosit menurut usia dan jenis kelamin, kemudian dianalisis dalam bentuk distribusi frekuensi dan persentase. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar pasien TB memiliki basofil dalam batas normal (99,6%). Pada eosinofil, distribusi hampir seimbang antara normal (44,4%) dan tinggi (44,4%). Neutrofil didominasi nilai normal (58,7%), sedangkan limfosit cenderung rendah (52%). Monosit sebagian besar normal (56,5%) namun peningkatan juga cukup besar (43,5%). Berdasarkan jenis kelamin, laki-laki lebih banyak mengalami peningkatan eosinofil, penurunan limfosit, dan monosit tinggi, sedangkan perempuan lebih banyak menunjukkan neutrofil tinggi dan monosit normal. Pada usia remaja, semua parameter normal kecuali monosit tinggi; pada dewasa, limfosit didominasi rendah; dan pada lansia cenderung terdapat peningkatan eosinofil serta penurunan limfosit.

Kesimpulan adalah penderita TB paru menunjukkan variasi pola leukosit, terutama penurunan limfosit serta peningkatan eosinofil dan monosit sebagai respon imun terhadap infeksi.

Kata kunci: hitung jenis leukosit, leukosit, Tuberkulosis paru

Kepustakaan: 2016-2024

ABSTRACT

Pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) remains a major global health problem with high morbidity and mortality rates. Infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis triggers immune responses that can alter leukocyte distribution, making differential leukocyte counts valuable in assessing patients' immune status. This study aimed to describe the leukocyte differential count results in pulmonary TB patients at RSUD Pasar Rebo during 2023–2025, analyzed by gender and age.

A quantitative secondary data analysis was conducted by grouping leukocyte parameters based on sex and age, then presented in frequency distribution and percentages. The results showed that most patients TB had normal basophil values (99.6%). Eosinophils were almost equally distributed between normal (44.4%) and elevated (44.4%). Neutrophils were predominantly normal (58.7%), while lymphocytes tended to decrease (52%). Monocytes were mostly within the normal range (56.5%), although elevated levels were also frequent (43.5%). By gender, males more often showed elevated eosinophils, decreased lymphocytes, and high monocytes, whereas females more frequently exhibited elevated neutrophils and normal monocytes. In adolescents, all parameters were normal except for monocytes, which were elevated; in adults, lymphocytes were mostly low; and in the elderly, increased eosinophils and decreased lymphocytes were predominant.

In conclusion, pulmonary TB patients demonstrated varied leukocyte patterns, particularly decreased lymphocytes and increased eosinophils and monocytes, reflecting immune responses to Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection.

Keywords: differential count, leukocytes, Pulmonary tuberculosis

Bibliography: 2016-2024